THE
Dan Smoot Report

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DAN SMOOT

THE WAGES OF SOCIALISM

For over ten years I have labored the theme that modern American liberals (whose political labels include *new-dealism, fair-dealism, modern republicanism, new-frontierism)* are as totalitarian as communists are. Socialism, communism, fascism, nazism, and American liberalism are identical, as philosophies of government: all of them aim at a total transfer of power from the individual to a centralized all-powerful government, so that governmental officials can order and direct society as they see fit, in the interest of promoting the general welfare.

Why do communists always murder people in nations they take over? They are promoting the general welfare, as communists see it. Communists think that the dictatorship of the proletariat is the ideal governmental system which will do the most good for the most people. Therefore, communists eliminate all potential enemies of their ideal system.

Liberals do not like to be equated with communists. Liberals say — and most probably believe — that the all-powerful welfare-state which they want is more beneficent than the dictatorship which the communists want; and the liberals make an elaborate pretense of using due process of law, rather than brute force, to erect and support their system. But any government which becomes a dictatorship (for any purpose or by any means whatever) must eventually use the same brutal tactics to maintain its absolute authority as the communists use to maintain their own "ideal" system.

We see a demonstration of these grim truths in Mississippi. When facing a fundamental challenge to his political power, liberal John F. Kennedy used the tactics that communist dictators use when facing determined resistance.

Kennedy also used the same argument that Khrushchev uses to justify his lawless tyranny:

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he put the blame on the victims who resisted: if there had been no resistance to his tyranny, there would have been no need for violence and bloodshed.

A kinship between new-frontierism and communism can be seen in another circumstance. Kennedy has not used troops or other force, or even the normal processes of law, to make American communists obey a valid law of the land and a legitimate Supreme Court order; but, he sent 20,000 troops (eight battle groups of the United States Army, three military police battalions, one armored calvary regiment, one engineer battalion, and the 18th Airborne Corps Headquarters — in addition to 700 United States marshals and scores of special agents)[1] to Oxford, Mississippi, to enforce an illegal order issued by one Supreme Court justice.

The Subversive Activities Control Act, passed in 1950, requires communists to register as such with the Department of Justice.

After 11 years of litigation, the Supreme Court, on June 5, 1961, upheld the registration section of the Subversive Activities Control Act, and ordered the communist party, all communist officials, and all party members to register on or before December 20, 1961.

Not one has yet registered; and Gus Hall (head of the communist party in the U.S.) has intensified his propaganda activities, speaking on college campuses, and elsewhere, throughout the nation.

On March 15, 1962, Gus Hall and Benjamin Davis (another top official of the communist party) were indicted for failure to register; but both were instantly released on $5000 bond;[2] and statements by Attorney General Robert Kennedy indicate "difficulties" which will make it impossible for this Administration to effect *real* prosecution of communists.[3]

Kennedy's "lawless tyranny"?

As pointed out last week, Kennedy claims to be enforcing the *law of the land* in Mississippi; but there is no federal law concerning integration in state schools and colleges. There is not even a Supreme Court decision for Kennedy to enforce in Mississippi. And Article 4, Section 4 of the Constitution clearly prohibits the President from acting against domestic violence in any state, unless requested by the government of that state.

Kennedy is merely enforcing an order of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Mississippi; and his 20,000 troops and 700 marshals have violated practically all of the important guarantees against tyranny which are in our Constitution and Bill of Rights. They have injured law-abiding citizens, destroyed property, and acted with ugly brutality against thousands, under the pretense of protecting the "civil right" of one negro to attend the University — a man whom a federal district court had characterized as "a trouble maker."

Facts From The Scene

Hugh Clegg, who for many years was Assistant Director of the FBI, in charge of all FBI training programs (now an official at the University of Mississippi) made a report on how the violence began at Oxford on Sunday night, September 30, 1962. Here are excerpts from Mr. Clegg's report:

"Large contingents of U. S. marshals armed ... with tear gas equipment and ... other weapons came on to the campus late Sunday afternoon and formed a shoulder-to-shoulder line surrounding the Lyceum Building. ... They presumably had not been informed by the Justice Department that their plan for registering Meredith on Sunday had been abandoned, for there seemed to be no reason whatever to surround this building. ...

"As a natural consequence, students gath-

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ered in front of the Lyceum Building.... Before long you could hear them chiding, giving college yells, and, of course, occasional jeering.... University officials moved among the students talking to them, pointing out that the highway patrol was working harmoniously with the marshals and that the students should disperse....

"The Mississippi Highway Patrol.... was succeeding in moving the students backward and seemed to have things under control when, without warning, the marshals fired tear gas projectiles... point blank at the students and highway patrolmen. This seemed, from all accounts to have been unnecessary and illogical. This is also not the way to use tear gas, as any professional, well-trained law enforcement officer would know.

"One highway patrolman was reported to have been struck in the midsection by a tear gas projectile and he was hospitalized.... a highway patrolman reported that they did not think he would live."[4]

George S. Monroe II, a student at the University of Mississippi, wrote a letter to United States Senator James O. Eastland, which was published in the *Dallas Times Herald*, October 5, 1962. Mr. Monroe said:

"I am a student at the University of Mississippi and dorm manager of Faulkner Dormitory. I was there on Sunday night, September 30. I was a witness to the brutalities and atrocities committed by the U. S. marshals....

"At approximately 1 a.m. on Sunday night, while the rioting was going on in other parts of the campus, the federal marshals entered the section in front of my dormitory.... There were no students,... and no disturbance or rioting, in front of my dormitory.

"I myself was getting ready to go to bed. As dorm manager, I had to remain in my dormitory, and my students remained in the dormitory peaceably and quietly in order to keep out of trouble and because they were afraid they might get hurt.

"At this time, federal marshals came onto the section between these dormitories and began shooting tear gas. I emphasize again that there was no demonstration, no one was out in front of the dormitory, and there was no cause for this.

"The tear gas began to come up on our dormitory in clouds of smoke. The students began yelling in my dormitory from the windows telling the marshals to go away and leave us alone, screaming and yelling. Immediately, the marshals charged into my dormitory and gassed us, throwing tear gas bombs into the halls. We were forced to evacuate the dormitory. From reports that I received, this happened at several dormitories during the night....

"If they were trying to restore order on the campus, it seems to me that they would have wanted the students to remain in their dormitories quietly and peaceably, trying to stay out of trouble. Instead, they drove us onto the streets. We had no choice."

Another University of Mississippi student, interviewed for radio broadcast on Station KPCN, Grand Prairie, Texas (interview transcribed and published in The *Dallas-Park Cities Digest*, October 8, 1962) said:

"The first thing I would like to confirm is that the federal marshals did start this.... The marshals fired point blank into the back of the highway patrol and students.... They had tear gas shot into one of the girls dorms. One of my fraternity brothers brought one of the girls over to the fraternity house that had to be taken to the hospital and hospitalized for two days.

"The federal marshals... shot... two of my fraternity brothers — one of them was shot in the stomach with a shotgun, another was shot in the arm.... One of my fraternity brothers had a brick thrown from a jeep—hit him in the head — with the possible loss of his eye, and 22 stitches above his eye.

"One boy was shot between the eyes in the head by a marshal. A fraternity brother saw this. He was carried to the hospital and, on arrival, was dead....

"There have been reports that there have been two girls shot with guns. They say that one is in critical condition and the other has died."

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Michael Smith, a sophomore at the University of Mississippi, is campus correspondent for the *Memphis Commercial Appeal*. The following is from his column in the *Commercial Appeal* on October 2, 1962:

"My roommate and I, both journalism students at the University of Mississippi, awoke early Monday with no idea whether to expect the school to be open after the rioting Sunday night and Monday morning. As we ate breakfast, the local radio station announced that university Chancellor J. D. Williams had requested students to carry on university life as normal, and we both sighed in relief.

"With textbooks in hand, we got into our car and started to drive from our apartment, just inside the Oxford city limits, to the campus for class. We got only one block.

"Six soldiers in battle dress, armed with grenades and M-1 carbines, blocked Lamar Boulevard.

" 'No one but residents of Oxford and people who work in the town are allowed to pass,' said the sergeant in command.

" 'But we're university students,' we replied, and showed our Ole Miss I.D. cards.

" 'Sorry, buddy. We've got orders.'

" 'Look, I'm a poor boy,' I told him. 'I just paid $400 to get into this school. Classes are being held, and I have no intention of being failed out for cutting class.'

"The sergeant turned and walked to another NCO. They both looked at us, exchanged a few words and the sergeant returned.

" 'Nope, we can't let you in. . . . Now pull into this drive and turn around.'

"We drove back about a quarter-mile where half a dozen Mississippi Highway Patrol cars were parked. The officers stood around the cars.

" 'They ran us out of town,' said a patrolman, referring to the Federal troops."

The armed might of the United States, which kept some white students from attending class at the University, escorted James Meredith to his classes.

A group of University students, interviewed on Walter Cronkite's television program, (October 2, 1962, CBS) said that the marshals, who escorted Meredith into class rooms, forced white students to stay.

Martial law was never declared in Mississippi; but Kennedy's troops imposed absolute, dictatorial control on Oxford. They directed traffic, dispersed all gatherings of white people, conducted searches and seized private property without warrants, and made arrests — more than 250 *reported* arrests in less than a week.

Mississippi But Not Cuba

Here are abbreviated excerpts from statements which Senator Strom Thurmond (Democrat, South Carolina) made on September 27 (one of the statements was a telegram to President Kennedy, urging him not to send troops to Mississippi):

"If the administration would demonstrate as much determination about decontaminating Cuba of communism as it has in forcing Mississippi to bow to Federal usurpation of power, the American people could rest much easier.

"The Attorney General has intervened in another legal case pending before the Federal courts to recommend that two gunboats which Cuban defectors brought from Cuba to the United States be returned to Mr. Castro. The Attorney General's actions in this case to appease communist Cuba stand in stark contrast to his determination to force a showdown with State authorities in Mississippi.

"Many of the same people who are crying out for disarmament in the face of the serious threat posed by our communist enemy, are in the forefront urging that troops be used against the people of Mississippi.

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"The current situation in Mississippi illustrates clearly the dangers of usurpation of power by the National Government and also the possibilities of oppression which exist for people under the rule of a powerful central government.

"The use of force by the National Government in a field over which it has no constitutional authority is abominable. It would constitute a terrible blot on this administration which could never be erased."

Walker and Mental Health

Van Savell, a 21-year-old Associated Press newsman, posed as one of the students in Oxford on the night of September 30 and (according to his own account) actually took part in the student charge against the marshals. Savell's account, distributed by the AP from Oxford, asserts that Walker "assumed command" of the rioting students and led them in the charge.

The United Press International distributed a story from Oxford on the same night which said:

"Former Major General Edwin Walker appeared on the riotous campus of the University of Mississippi tonight. He mounted a Confederate statue and begged students to cease their violence. 'This is not the proper route to Cuba,' Walker shouted. His plea for peace was greeted with one massive jeer."

Most newspapers in the United States elected to publish the Associated Press account. The UPI account was used by very few newspapers outside of Mississippi.

This *Report's* investigators, also on the scene, confirm the truth of the UPI account.

General Walker was arrested Monday, October 1, 1962, when he was leaving Oxford, and was spirited away to Springfield, Missouri. He was jailed in a federal institution for mentally-ill prisoners, charged with seditious conspiracy and insurrection. His bond was set at $100,000 (compare this with the $5,000 bonds required of communists Gus Hall and Benjamin Davis). Last week, I reported that the General was unable to make bond. The facts (as I have since learned) are that his family offered the bond the day the General was arrested; but federal officials would not accept, because they apparently had orders that Walker was not to be released on bond.

On October 2, 1962 (after Walker had already been confined in Springfield for more than 24 hours), a federal judge in Mississippi ordered his confinement, without bond, for psychiatric examination and treatment.

Walker was not present to face his accusers or defend himself and was not represented by counsel in the Court that ordered his imprisonment. He had already been removed from the jurisdiction of the Court. The Court's order was based on a telegram from Washington, reporting that Dr. Charles E. Smith had found that Walker was suffering from paranoia and should be given sanity tests. Smith is medical director and chief psychiatrist for the Federal Bureau of Prisons. He had never even seen General Walker. He based his diagnosis on newspaper accounts of what Walker did in Oxford — and on accounts of Walker's testimony before a Senate investigating committee in the spring of 1962, when Walker indicated belief that communist influences are at work in our State Department.[5]

The United States Attorney in the Missouri district involved said that General Walker would not become eligible for bail until after completion of the mental examinations, which usually take from 60 to 90 days.[6]

On October 3, 1962, Walker's lawyers tried to file a motion for a writ of habeas corpus, in the federal district court at Springfield. Under the Constitution, the laws, and the legal precedents of our land, all federal courts are supposed to act, within 24 hours, on

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any motion for a writ of habeas corpus. Federal Judge John W. Oliver in Springfield refused to act, however, saying that the usual procedures were not followed in cases involving prisoners confined for psychiatric examination. The Judge set a hearing on the matter for October 9, 1962.

On October 5, 1962, Walker's attorneys filed a motion in Mississippi to vacate the court order which had been issued, on October 2, ordering Walker's incarceration for psychiatric testing.

The Court modified the original order, releasing Walker on $50,000 bond, with the proviso that the General would return immediately to Dallas and undergo psychiatric examination by two psychiatrists. Walker was released on Sunday, October 7, 1962.

Dr. Robert Morris, one of Walker's attorneys, said:

"The handling of General Walker is a dreadful thing, which flies in the face of our heritage of common law — when a man, particularly a political opponent, can be sent to a mental hospital without due process.

"This case points up the terrible weapon involved in the psychiatric examination. If this can happen to a famous military hero, because of his political views, imagine what can happen to unknown individuals whom the authorities do not like."

Indeed, the use of psychiatry as a weapon to discredit a political opponent is among the most terrifying aspects of the Mississippi tragedy.

Since 1945, the American people have been drenched with propaganda about the need for mental health programs. The fountainhead for most of this is the UN — principally these three UN sub-agencies: UNESCO, World Health Organization, and the World Federation of Mental Health.

Their propaganda is filtered to the American public through a large number of voluntary and governmental agencies. Among the voluntary agencies are the National Association of Mental Health, with some 40 State branches and nearly 300 local branches.

Among the governmental agencies are the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the U. S. Public Health Service, the National Institute of Mental Health, and 50 State Departments of Mental Health.

Throughout the nation, there is a strong, well-organized, drive for mental health legislation — most of which would permit seizure, incarceration, and treatment of "mentally ill" people without trial by jury and without the due process of law prescribed by our Constitution.

Yet, we ought to know that we are on frightfully dangerous ground when we permit government to legislate in the field of mental health. Governmental activity in this field should be strictly limited to protecting society against the criminally insane. When governmental activity goes beyond that point, it inevitably opens up possibilities for the most dreadful kind of tyranny.

Psychiatry is a very inexact science.

Psychiatrists cannot always tell what normal human behavior is. What, after all, is normal? Does it mean conformity with generally accepted attitudes, acceptance of generally held opinions?

When you strain out all of the fancy language, it does. In a doubtful case, there is only one way for a psychiatrist to tell whether or not you are crazy: he finds out how closely your thinking resembles that of the majority.

The contemporary attitude of leading liberals is that American patriots, who stand for a restoration of constitutional government in the United States and a return to traditional American foreign policy, are mentally ill —

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and possibly should be removed from society because they are dangerous.

Note this passage from *The Great Enterprise*, a book published in 1952, written by Harry A. Overstreet (a well-known liberal author):

"In each of these [cases of people with strong opinions] we can predict that the individual will respond with trigger-quickness and in exactly the same way. Sometimes, it appears, such persons have constellations of prejudice areas. A man, for example, may be angrily against race equality, public housing, the TVA, financial and technical aid to backward countries, organized labor, and the preaching of social rather than salvational religion.... Such people may appear normal in the sense that they are able to hold a job and otherwise maintain their status as members of society, but they are, we now recognize, well along the road toward mental illness."

Here are excerpts from a series of lectures which Brock Chisholm made in 1945 (Chisholm, a leading advocate of new mental health laws, was Director-General of the World Health Organization from 1948 to 1953):

"Prejudice, isolationism.... are well known and recognized neurotic symptoms. ...Even self defense may involve a neurotic reaction when it means defending one's own excessive material wealth from others who are in great need."

"The only lowest common denominator of all civilizations and the only psychological force capable of producing these perversions is morality, the concept of right and wrong....

"We have swallowed all manner of poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day school teachers...."

"If the race is to be freed from its crippling burden of good and evil it must be psychiatrists who take the original responsibility."

Here is a passage from the UNESCO General Conference Report of 1946:

"We are assigned the positive function of building peace in the minds of men through science, education and culture. The Executive Secretary's report gives us the blue-prints for the development of what one may call a world brain, a world mind, or a world culture, which alone can be the basis of a world authority or a world government."

Here are the key sentences from a formal report on "Mental Health and World Citizenship," made by the International Congress on Mental Health, held in London in August, 1948 (the report was published in the United States by the National Association for Mental Health):

"Principles of mental health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of world citizenship. World citizenship can be widely extended among all peoples, through the applications of the principles of mental health....

"Programs for social change to be effective require the joint efforts of psychiatrists and social scientists working in co-operation with statesmen, administrators and others in positions of responsibility...."

The Mental Health Congress made a set of proposals for revising laws which govern the handling of people who are mentally ill. This set of proposals was sent to all member nations of the World Health Organization.

In 1950, the United States Public Health Service published a "Draft Act Governing Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill" and recommended it to all state governments. The Draft Act was patterned on the proposals made by the International Congress on Mental Health. Since 1950, about half of our states have rewritten their mental health laws — using the Draft Act as a model.

The officially stated purpose of the Draft Act — and of all the state laws based on it — was to "facilitate access to hospital care" for mentally ill people.

Thousands of well-meaning people, think-

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ing they are doing something to help the tragic victims of mental illness, have supported the massive movement to rewrite the nation's mental health laws; but these innocents obviously never find out what they are supporting.

Practically none of the new state laws on mental health do anything to relieve the suffering of sick people — or prescribe better facilities for treating them.

Using scare statistics which tend to show that most people in the United States are, or have been, or will be "mentally ill" — and which show that our hospital facilities are already overcrowded — advocates for the new mental health legislation recommend nothing to correct the horrible condition which they claim to exist. They recommend laws to make it worse.

The new mental health laws being written by state legislatures all over the country merely "facilitate access to hospital care." That is, they make it easier for bureaucrats, political enemies, and selfish relatives to get someone committed as a "mentally ill person" — and thus get him out of the way.

All the constitutional guarantees against loss of property or liberty without due process of law are weakened or set aside — so that bothersome people can more easily be disposed of as "mentally ill."

What Will It Take?

I do not know how much more it will take to awaken the American people. I do not know how much time they have left for an awakening that will save our Republic. They have a chance next month to do something about the dreadful situation that exists, but I do not know how many more chances they will have.

Between now and November 6, every American who cares should do his utmost toward defeating every political candidate — state or national — who has ever had any connection with the Kennedy Administration, who in any way endorses the Kennedy Administration, or who is endorsed by Administration leaders.

FOOTNOTES

(1) *Congressional Record,* October 3, 1962, p. 20798
(2) *New York Times,* March 31, 1962, p. 6; *Dallas Morning News,* March 31, 1962, p. 3
(3) Letter to Congressman Frank J. Becker, from Robert F. Kennedy, *Congressional Record,* September 25, 1962, p. A7079
(4) *Congressional Record,* October 1, 1962, p. 20262
(5) *Dallas Times Herald,* October 6, 1962
(6) *Dallas Morning News,* October 5, 1962

WHO IS DAN SMOOT?

Dan Smoot was born in Missouri. Reared in Texas, he attended SMU in Dallas, taking BA and MA degrees from that university in 1938 and 1940.

In 1941, he joined the faculty at Harvard as a Teaching Fellow in English, doing graduate work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the field of American Civilization.

In 1942, he took leave of absence from Harvard in order to join the FBI. At the close of the war, he stayed in the FBI, rather than return to Harvard.

He worked as an FBI Agent in all parts of the nation, handling all kinds of assignments. But for three and a half years, he worked exclusively on communist investigations in the industrial midwest. For two years following that, he was on FBI headquarters staff in Washington, as an Administrative Assistant to J. Edgar Hoover.

After nine and a half years in the FBI, Smoot resigned to help start the Facts Forum movement in Dallas. As the radio and television commentator for Facts Forum, Smoot, for almost four years spoke to a national audience giving both sides of great controversial issues.

In July, 1955, he resigned and started his own independent program, in order to give only one side — the side that uses fundamental American principles as a yardstick for measuring all important issues.

If you believe that Dan Smoot is providing effective tools for those who want to think and talk and write on the side of freedom, you can help immensely by subscribing, and encouraging others to subscribe, to *The Dan Smoot Report.*

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